

Although mature leaves of *C. biformifolia* are often nearly glabrous, the younger parts are usually conspicuously pubescent with whitish, appressed T-shaped trichomes. In addition, some parts, especially the veins of the lower leaf surface, are sometimes sparsely (rarely densely) puberulent. The larger stem leaves of both *C. biformifolia* and *C. pseudosicyoides* are ovate-cordate while the smaller leaves are acute to at most truncate at the base.

*Cissus biformifolia* and *C. pseudosicyoides* share similar phenological flowering and fruiting patterns, both flowering principally in the early dry season with a single prolonged flowering such that a single stem may bear all successive stages of development from flower buds at the apex to mature fruits farther down on the stem. In contrast, flowering is not seasonal in *C. sicyoides*. These plants flower two or more times per year for short intervals. A long succession of inflorescences are usually not produced on the same stem but when they are, fully mature fruits are not found on the same plant at time of flowering. Mature fruits may be found on the same plant at time of flowering, but they are usually quite removed from the flowering inflorescence and the result of an earlier flowering.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- ELIAS, T. S. 1968. Vitaceae. In "Flora of Panama, Part VI." Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 55: 81-92.

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#### THE JOHN S. LEHMANN BUILDING

In mid-1972 the herbarium and library of the Missouri Botanical Garden were moved to new quarters in the John S. Lehmann Building. The building is on two levels, with the entire herbarium storage facilities and offices occupying the lower level (20,850 square feet) and the library, herbarium workroom, and offices the upper (21,320 square feet). The building consists of cast-in-place concrete superstructure with double-thermopane, reflective glass walls.

The herbarium, about 2.5 million specimens, is stored in six compactor units. Such compactors have been used on smaller scales in several herbaria, e.g. Geneva, Perth, Utrecht, for some time. This storage system needs only half the amount of floor space occupied by standard herbarium cases of equal storage capacity.

From 1859 until 1891 the herbarium and library were housed in the Museum Building. This still stands and was modeled on plans of a building designed, but never built, for Kew. In 1891 the collections were moved to the Town House of Henry Shaw (who founded the Garden in 1859), which had been moved from downtown St. Louis to the Garden and rebuilt—brick-by-brick. A wing was added to the Town House in 1908, and the herbarium-library was stored there until the 1972 move.

The *Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden* for 1909 stated that the Town House addition "promises to afford safe and convenient housing for the library and herbarium for a number of years." It did. The Lehmann Building has now assumed this role, on a much more convenient and modern scale.—*Editor*.